THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1209.] SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

Mill and *Diſtillery* to be leased,

SITUATE on Slate River, Buckingham county, with or without the Dwelling-Houſe and Farm, as may be agreed on; a pair of *French Burr* and a pair of *Cologne* Mill Stones is now running, and another pair of *Burr* Stones can be affixed to advantage, there being ſufficiency of water, and a plentiful neighborhood for wheat. The quality of the flour manufactured at this Mill is in high reputation. The Diſtillery conſiſts of two *Stills* and a *Heater*, ſo planned that buſineſs can be carried on at all ſeaſons. This would be an excellent ſtannd for a *Country Store*; an act of aſſembly having paſſed for clearing Slate River up to the Mill, from its junction with James's River; and a petition is now on foot for a *Tobacco Inſpection* at the *Mill*; the diſtance from Buckingham courthouſe being 4 miles, from Warren and Warminſter 14, and from New-Canton 20. A partner, with a capital ſufficient to lay in a ſtock of wheat, &c. if more agreeable, would be accepted, on equitable terms.

The proprietor, and *ſubſcriber*, being under the neceſſity of going to *Kentucky* in a *few weeks*, would execute, on commiſſion, orders for gentlemen who may have occaſion to pay taxes, enquire into titles, or diſpoſe of lands—and for his fidelity and capacity, gentlemen who may incline to employ him, are referred to Robert Gamble of Richmond, or Wm. Plume, eſq. of Norfolk.

The buildings are all inſured in the Mutual Inſurance Office of Virginia.

Smyth Tandy.

Buckingham county, April 26, 1804. law4w.

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

For the benefit of William and Mary College.

FIRST CLASS.

8000 *Tickets at 10 dolls.*		80,000
2 *Prizes, dolls.*	10,000	20,000
60 *of*	500	30,000
2000 *of*	15	30,000
	Dollars,	80,000
Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.		12,000
Expence of drawing,		2,000
	Dollars,	10 000
First Ticket drawn,	*Dollars,*	500
Laſt drawn,		10,000
1 *other Prize of*		10,000
59 *other Prizes of* 500 *dolls.*		29,500
2000 *of* 15 *dolls.*		30,000
	Dollars,	80,000

All tickets drawn blank may be renewed in the next claſs, at 10 *dollars each; the price of all others will be* 15 *dollars.*

All prizes of 15 *dollars may be renewed for the next claſs, or paid, at the option of the perſon entitled. If they be not claimed within three months after the drawing commences, they will be conſidered as renewed in the ſecond claſs.*

The drawing to commence in the city of Williamsburg, on the 1*ſt day of June,* 1804.

SECOND CLASS.

5,938 *Tickets at* 10 *dollars,*		59,380
4,062 *ditto at* 15 *dollars,*		70,930
	Dollars,	130,310
Deduct loss on 2,062 *tickets renewed at* 2½		5,155
	Dollars,	125,155
2 *Prizes of* 20,000 *dolls.*		40,000
2 *ditto of* 10,000 *dolls.*		20,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000 *dolls.*		15,000
50 *ditto of* 1,000		50,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155
Deduct 10 *per cent.*		12,500
Expences of drawing,		2,500
Sum raiſed,		10,000
Ticket firſt drawn,		1,000
Ticket laſt drawn,		20,000
1 *other Prize of*		20,000
2 *ditto of* 10,000		20,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000 *dollars,*		15,000
49 *ditto of* 1,000		49,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155

James Madiſon.
St. George Tucker.
John Bracken.
William Nelſon.
Robert Greenhow.
Burwell Baſſett.
Robert Saunders.
Samuel Tyler.
Champion Travis.
William Lightfoot.
Littleton Waller Tazewell.
George Tucker.
James Semple.

TICKETS

May be had of George Tucker, Thomas Taylor, and Samuel Pleaſants, jr. in Richmond; Robert Birchett, and Watkins Leigh, Peterſburg, Thomas Newton, Dr. Barraud, and Littleton W. Tazewell, Norfolk; Hugh Mercer, Fredericksburg; Henry Tucker, Winchester; Chapman Johnſon, Staunton; and in all the towns in Virginia, and in many places in the country.

For Sale,
That Valuable Eſtate,

Lying in the county of Glouceſter, known by the name of

BOXLEY-HILL,

CONTAINING 774 acres, ſituated in the fertile neighbourhood of Cheeſe-cake, on the Piankitank. The improvements are a good Dwelling-Houſe, (52 feet long) Kitchen, Dairy, Meat-Houſe, Stable, and Granary (46 feet long) with a ten foot Shed, and extenſive Kitchen Garden well ſupplied with every thing uſeful in a family, and an excellent Apple and Peach Orchard of the moſt choice ſelections. The ſoil is of an excellent texture, and is particularly adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco. The ſite on which the houſe ſtands is acknowledged to be one of the moſt healthy ſituations in the lower country, and has all the advantages that can be derived from a ſituation not diſtant farther than one mile from the tide water.

Alſo for ſale, a valuable Griſt Mill, in the neighbourhood of Glouceſter court-houſe, upon one of the beſt ſtreams in the lower part of this ſtate, with two pair of ſtones, and a bolting cheſt. I deem it unneceſſary to particulariſe all the advantages of this Mill ſituation, as the perſon wiſhing to purchaſe, will view the premiſes.

Any perſon diſpoſed to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber.

James Baytop.

Glo'ſter county, April 20, 1804. 4w

Weſtham Iron Foundery,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE ſubſcriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a leaſe, and is at preſent working, the above Foundery; and having provided the beſt artiſts in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the firſt quality, propoſes to caſt, Mill Gudgeons and Inks, of every deſcription; alſo, caſt Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, regiſtered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and ſmall ſtoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach warmers; plain ſtoves and maul'd plates; caſt railing of every pattern, plowſhares & plow boards; caſt coach, phæton and chair boxes; ſcale weights from 1 to 60 lb.; caſh and clock weights: patent caw irons for ſmiths, on a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lays: nail cutting machines with ſcrews complete, wheel barrow bowlers; garden ditto; caſt iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every deſcription—together with any other article in the caſting line, to a given pattern, at the ſhorteſt notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 24th, 1804. wtm.

P. S. Old Iron purceaſed by application as above.

MESSRS. *Pickering, Snell,* and two other perſons, of the name of *Gale*, ſuppoſed to be reſidents of the ſtate of *South Carolina*, or *Georgia*, who went to *Baltimore*, ſome time in July or Auguſt laſt, to purchaſe *Slaves*. are deſired to take NOTICE that BEN, who they bought of *Abraham Ware* of *Hartford county* in *Maryland*, is now in the *Jail* of this *city*, as a *Runaway*. He formerly belonged to *Peter Poteet* of *Baltimore*, and afterwards to a Mr. *John Street* of *Hartford county*, who ſold him to Mr. WARE. He is ſtout, active, ſtrong, well looking very black man, of about 26 or 27 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high. He ſays that, in September laſt, he and about 25 or 30 others were landed out of a ſchooner, at *Smithfield* on *James River*, and marched by the above perſons, into South Carolina and Georgia, and that *Pickering* ſold him ſomewhere about 50 or 60 miles on the other ſide of the South Carolina line to a farmer of the name of HOLBERT, who owned a mill. He ſtaid but a few days with his new maſter before he ſet off to the *Northward*, under the aſſumed name of *Bob Benfield*. The ſubſcriber has received a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore corroborative of the above, and who has known him ſome years. His owner is requeſted to come, or ſend for him, and on produding ſuch credentials as the law requires, will be delivered on payment of fees and this advertiſement, by

William Rose.

Richmond, Feb. 16, 1804. tf

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 6th day of March, 1804.

BETWEEN

Peter Gordon, James Stephenſon, jun. as truſtee for the ſaid Peter Gordon; Joſeph Riddle and Company, and John Shackleford, truſtee for the ſaid Joſeph Riddle and Company, Plaintiffs,

AND

John Field and Henry Field, Defendants.

THE defendant John Field, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next September term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

PETER TINSLEY, C.C.

At a Court, continued and held for Buckingham county, the 13*th day of March,* 1804.

Taliaferro and Patteſon, Compl'ts. } In Chancery.

AGAINST

Edmund Davenport, Def'nt. }

On the motion of the complainants, by their counſel, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this ſtate: It is ordered and decreed, that unleſs the ſaid defendant ſhall appear here at June court next, and anſwer the bill of the complainants, that the ſame ſhall be taken as confeſſed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be publiſhed three months ſucceſſively in the Virginia Gazette, and poſted at the front door of the courthouſe of this county.

A Copy—Teſte, 12w3m.

ROLFE ELDRIDGE, Jun. D. C.

Richard Smyth,

FORMERLY OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he is now ſettled in New-York, in the

Wine, Liquor and Commiſſion Line,

And offers his ſervices to tranſact buſineſs at that place. He is ready to receive produce of every deſcription, and to make liberal advances, either in cash or by procuring and forwarding ſuch goods as may be required in return; and is now provided with *fire proof* Stores, Cellars and Vaults, in a very eligible ſituation in New-York, for ſales and commiſſion.

Richmond, May 4, 1804. tf

At a Court, continued and held for Buckingham county, the 13*th day of March,* 1804,

Zacharias Taliaferro, Compl't. } In Chancery.

AGAINST

John Raines, Def't. }

On the motion of the complainant, by his counſel, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that the ſaid defendant is not an inhabitant of this ſtate: It is ordered and decreed, that unleſs the ſaid defendant ſhall appear here at June Court next, and anſwer the bill of the complainant, that the ſame ſhall be taken as confeſſed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be publiſhed three months ſucceſſively in the Virginia Gazette, and poſted at the front door of the court-houſe of this county.

A Copy—Teſte, law3m.

ROLFE ELDRIDGE, Jun. D. C.

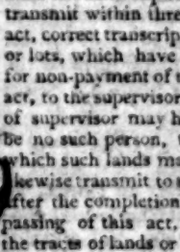
A CARD.

THE rational amuſement, and the utility derivable from well conducted Magazines, will hardly be controverted. Accordingly there are few countries in which they are not numerous and well received.—And yet the ſubſcriber thinks he is correct when he ſays, that NOT ONE is publiſhed in the reſpectable and ſcientific ſtate of Virginia.

He deſigns to publiſh a MAGAZINE, principally, if not altogether, of a Literary complexion, provided he obtains adequate ſupport from his Fellow Citizens; in which caſe, he flatters himſelf, that his exertions will prove fully ſatisfactory to his patrons and ſomewhat advantageous to himſelf. The proſpectus of the work will, in a ſhort time be publiſhed.

JOHN DIXON.

Richmond, May 3d, 1804.



Run away

FROM the ſubſcriber, living in Amherſt county, near Loving's Gap, a Negro man, by the name of TANDY, about 30 years of age, of middle ſize, and black complexion.—He took with him a variety of wearing apparel, amongſt which, was a black broad cloth coat, a black ſilk waiſtcoat and buff caſimere breeches. I expect he will endeavor to paſs as a free man; for four years ago he ran away and ſtole the papers of Burwell Jackſon, a free Mulatto man, by trade a blackſmith, and endeavored to paſs under them, which papers, I believe he ſtill has.—Whoever will deliver the ſaid fellow to me, ſhall receive FORTY DOLLARS—or if ſecured in any jail ſo that I get him again, TWENTY DOLLARS.

April 27, 1804. 4w JAMES WRIGHT.

DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA,

Richmond, Supervisor's Office, April 20, 1804.

Notice is hereby given, that the transcripts required to be obtained by the ſubjoined act of Congreſs, are already in this office, open to the the inſpection of all concerned; and will remain ſo in whatever hands the office ſhall be transferred to. This occaſion is embraced to remind thoſe whoſe lands may have been liable to be ſold for non-payment of the direct tax, that the ſales in this ſtate, were carried into effect, generally, within the month of December, 1802—conſequently the time of redemption will expire within December next.

E. CARRINGTON,

Supervisor of the diſtrict of Virginia.

AN ACT,

Further to amend the act entituled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States."

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That it ſhall be the duty of the collectors of the direct tax, under whoſe direction, or by whom any tract of land may have been ſold for non payment of ſuch tax, and where the time limited by law for the redemption of ſuch lands ſhall not have expired before the paſſing of this act, to tranſmit within three months after the paſſing of this act, correct transcripts of the liſts of all the tracts of lands or lots, which have been ſold either in whole or in part, for non-payment of the ſaid tax before the paſſing of this act, to the ſupervisor or to the officer, to whom the duties of ſupervisor may have been tranſferred, or in caſe there be no ſuch perſon, to the marſhal of the diſtrict within which ſuch lands may lie; and the ſaid collectors ſhall likewiſe tranſmit to the ſame officer, within three months after the completion of any ſale made ſubſequent to the paſſing of this act, ſimilar transcripts of the liſts of all the tracts of lands or lots which ſhall, after the paſſing of this act, be ſold either in whole or in part, for non payment of the ſaid tax, which ſeveral transcripts ſhall, in every caſe, ſpecify the tract or lot ſold, in whole or in part, the quantity of land which has been ſold—the time when ſold—the amount of tax, charges and coſts for which it was ſold, and the amount paid by, and the name of the purchaſer; and ſhall alſo deſignate all thoſe tracts or lots which ſhall have been redeemed by the original proprietors, or for their benefit, in conformity with the proviſions for that purpoſe heretofore enacted; and it ſhall alſo be the duty of the ſaid collectors to pay over, within the time aforeſaid, to the officer, to whom the above mentioned transcripts may have been tranſmitted, the amount of all the monies paid to them by or for the benefit of any original proprietor of lands or lots ſold for non payment of the tax, and ſubſequent to ſuch ſale redeemed in conformity with law, by or for ſuch proprietor, which ſhall not at the time of tranſmitting the ſaid tranſcripts, have been repaid by ſuch collector to the purchaſer of ſuch lands or lots: And any collector failing to comply with the proviſions of this ſection, or with any of them, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of one thouſand dollars with coſts of ſuit.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if any collector ſhall fail to tranſmit the tranſcripts required by the firſt ſection of this act within the time aforeſaid, it ſhall be the duty of the ſupervisor, officer acting as ſupervisor, or marſhal, as the caſe may be, of the diſtrict within which the collection diſtrict of ſuch collector may be, to prepare within ſix months after the paſſing of this act, from the liſts of ſuch other documents as may be in his poſſeſſion, a ſimilar tranſcripe of the liſt of lands which ſuch collector had by virtue of the ſecond ſection of the act, entitled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States," been authoriſed to ſell for non payment of the ſaid tax; which liſt ſhall likewiſe ſpecify in every caſe, the tract or lot deſcribed in the original aſſeſſment, and the amount of tax, charges and coſts for which it was liable to be ſold, and any ſupervisor, officer acting as ſupervisor, or marſhal, as the caſe may be, failing to comply with the proviſions of this ſection, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of five hundred dollars with coſts of ſuit.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it ſhall be the duty of the ſupervisors, officers acting as ſupervisors, or marſhals, as the caſe may be, to exhibit the before mentioned transcripts, whether tranſmitted by the collector, or prepared by themſelves; and alſo, to keep open the original aſſeſſment liſts, and whenever required within the time limited by law for the redemption of lands or lots thus ſold, to any perſon wiſhing to aſcertain whether any tract of land, or lot, has been ſold for non-payment of the tax, to receive, within the ſame period, from any perſon tendering the ſame, the amount of the tax, charges and coſts for which any ſuch tract of land or lot, has been ſold, with the intereſt which ſhall have accrued on the ſame as fixed by law, and execute a receipt for the ſame; which payment, by whomſoever made made, ſhall always be conſidered to be made for the benefit of the original proprietor, and to pay over, at any time, within the ſame period, when applied for, the monies and intereſt received from, or for any original proprietors, who ſhall have availed themſelves of the right of redeeming their lands, agreeably to law, to the perſon who may have purchaſed the tract of land or lot, ſo redeemed, when the ſame was ſold for non-payment of the tax, or to the repreſentative of ſuch perſon.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That it ſhall be the duty of the ſaid ſupervisor, perſon acting as ſupervisor, or marſhal, as the caſe may be, to file, at the end of two years after the completion of the ſales of lands ſold within their diſtrict, for non-payment of the direct tax, with the clerk of the diſtrict court within whoſe diſtrict ſuch lands may lie, correct transcripts, ſimilar to thoſe preſcribed by the firſt ſection of this act, of the lands or lots ſold in whole or in part, for non-payment of the direct tax, and which ſhall not have been redeemed by, or for, the original proprietor within the ſaid two years; and alſo to pay into the clerk's office of ſaid court, for the uſe of the purchaſer, or his repreſentatives, any monies remaining in their hands which ſhall have been paid by ſuch original proprietors, as ſhall have availed themſelves of the right of redemption: And it ſhall alſo be the duty of the ſaid ſupervisors, officers acting as ſupervisors, or marſhal, as the caſe may be, when any collectors ſhall have failed to tranſmit to them, or any of them, the tranſcripts of the liſts of lands ſold for non-payment of the tax, as required by the firſt ſection of this act, to file with the clerk of the ſaid diſtrict court the receipts given by ſuch collector, either for the purchaſe money of lands or lots, thus ſold, to the purchaſers or for the redemption of the ſame, to original proprietors, which ſhall have been delivered by the purchaſers, or original proprietors, as the caſe may be, of lands, or lots, thus ſold, to the ſaid ſupervisors, officers acting as ſupervisors, or marſhals, in the manner, and within the time preſcribed by this act.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the ſeveral marſhals for the time being, of the ſaid diſtrict courts, ſhall alone have the authority in all caſes where the time limited by law, for the redemption of land ſold, ſhall not have expired before the paſſing of this act, and are hereby authoriſed and required, to execute deeds for ſo much of the ſaid land and lots as ſhall have been ſold to ſatisfy the amount of the direct tax, charges and coſts due thereon, and which ſhall not have been redeemed by or for the original proprietor, within the time limited by law to the purchaſers of ſuch lands or lots, or their legal repreſentatives: Provided however, and it is further enacted, That no ſuch deed ſhall be executed, except for lands or lots contained in the tranſcripts filed with the clerk of the proper diſtrict court, in conformity with the preceding ſection, or unleſs the purchaſer of any tract of land or lot, ſold for non-payment of the tax, ſhall have filed within three months after the paſſing of this act, or within three months after ſuch ſale, with the ſupervisor, officer acting as ſupervisor, or marſhal, as the caſe may be, a receipt from the collector for the purchaſe money, dated within thirty days ſubſequent to ſuch ſale, and ſpecifying diſtinctly the original deſcription of the land aſſeſſed and the quantity ſold: And provided alſo, That no ſuch deed ſhall in any caſe, be executed for any land purchaſed by or for a collector of the direct tax, and not contained in the tranſcript filed with the clerk of the diſtrict court; nor for any land, although not returned as redeemed by the collector, which ſhall appear by a certificate, or a receipt of the ſaid collector filed with the ſupervisor, or officer acting as ſupervisor, or marſhal, as the caſe may be, before the completion of two years after the ſale of ſuch land, and filed by ſuch officer with the clerk of the court, in conformity with the preceding ſection, to have been redeemed by or for the original proprietor by payment of the tax, charges, coſts and intereſt to the ſaid collector previous to the time limited by the firſt ſection of this act, for the tranſmiſſion of tranſcripts by the collectors of the direct tax.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That where any lot or tract of land ſhall have been ſold before the paſſing of this act, for non-payment of the direct tax, and for a larger ſum than the amount of ſuch tax, with the legal charges and coſts, the collector of the ſaid tax ſhall be accountable to the purchaſer for the exceſs of money paid by ſuch purchaſer beyond the amount of ſuch tax, charges and coſts: And deeds ſhall be executed in favor of ſuch purchaſers, only for ſo much of the land as ſhall bear the ſame ratio to the whole quantity of land ſold, as the amount of the tax, charges and coſts bear to the ſum for which the land was ſold: And whenever a deed ſhall be executed for a part only of any tract of land, not deſcribed previous to the ſale, ſuch part ſhall be laid off at the expence of the purchaſer, under the direction of the diſtrict court, and in conformity with the inſtructions given to the collector, by the ſupervisor, or officer acting as ſupervisor, reſpecting the ſales of lands, ſold for non-payment of the direct tax: Provided, That hereafter it ſhall not be lawful for any collector of the ſaid tax, to ſell more of any lot or tract of land, than will pay the amount of ſuch tax, with the legal charge and coſts.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That for the ſervices preſcribed by this act, the following fees ſhall be allowed and paid by the party reſpectively, that is to ſay:

To every ſupervisor for examining the tranſcripts of land ſold, twenty-five cents; for receiving payment of the tax, charges and coſts for which any tract of land, or lot, may have been ſold in whole, or in part, fifty cents; and for filing a certificate or receipt of the collector or depoſited by the purchaſer, or original proprietor, ſix cents:

To the marſhal of the court, one dollar for preparing and executing a deed.

NATH'L. MACON,

Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

A. BURR, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

March 2d, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1804.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Preble to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Malta Harbour, January 17th, 1804.

"The coast of Tripoli is extremely dangerous at this season of the year, but I could not avoid paying it a visit, and on the morning of the 23d ult. I captured a vessel in sight of Tripoli, which left that port in the night bound to Bengaza. She was under Turkish colors, and navigated by Turks and Greeks, but had on board two Tripoline officers of distinction, a son of one of the officers, a number of Tripoline soldiers, and forty two black men and women slaves belonging to the Bashaw and his subjects, and a small sum of about one thousand dollars in money, Tripoline property.

"My object in coming over here, was to attend to the translation of the papers, to look out for some good boats for light cruisers, and to forward some necessary supplies to our unfortunate countrymen.

"If I find on the translation of the papers, that the vessel is Turkish property, I shall release her, together with all the people which the captain claims, viz—an officer of the captain Pacha, three Turks and 7 Greeks; the remainder, amounting to about 60 Tripolines and slaves, belonging to the Bashaw and his subjects, I shall keep as prisoners. I have written to the Bashaw, proposing an exchange, and hope this capture will enable me to release some of our countrymen, or at any rate, it will afford us considerable advantage in any negociation for a ransom or peace.

"I have this day had indirect proposals from the Bashaw for a peace—He is willing to restore the frigate Philadelphia for a schooner, and he will give up our officers and men for 500 dollars each. I believe that on these terms he would make peace, but he demands an annual stipend for keeping it, such as the Swedes or Danes pay him, amounting to dollars per annum, payable in . This we ought never to accede to, as it would stimulate the avarice of the other Barbary powers, and probably induce them to declare war against us."

Extract of a letter from Commodore Preble to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Malta, Jan. 20. 1804.

"I have received further proposals (indirectly) from the Bachaw—he appears to be willing to give me as many of our officers and men as I have Tripolitans in exchange—for the remainder I suspect he is willing to take 400 dollars for each, and make peace without any consideration or annual tribtue, and give us a frigate for a schooner. These terms perhaps may be thought favorable by the United States. I shall send a vessel to col. Lear to consult him, and in the mean time take the necessary steps for lessening the Bashaw's expectations."

Mr. Monroe, our present ambassador at the court of Great-Britain, it is said, is about to return, in consequence of an insufficiency of salary for his support. The governorship of New-Orleans offers more inviting prospects, and thither Mr. Monroe is to be *translated*. On viewing the policy and the different movements of the leaders of the present *economical* administration, one cannot but be often sensibly struck with the singularity of the *consistency* and the *virtue* which animates them.

During the early part of our late worthy ambassador's (Mr. King) residence at London, it was not uncommon to hear violent charges against our then government for the extravagant salary allowed that embassy, which amounted, as at present, to nine thousand dollars per annum, with the usual allowance of nine thousand more, at first, for "out-fits." The present embassy it will be seen is therefore to cost the United States *eighteen* thousand dollars, for the single year, the "out-fits" being of course claimed, as if the residence had continued many years. When the next minister shall be sent, another eighteen thousand dollars, for one year's residence, must also be allowed, and so on *ad infinitum*, or at least until all the *economical* friends of our present government shall have come in for their eighteen thousand dollars for one year's residence, at the court of St. James's.

Mr. King, whose wide spread board and general hospitality to his countrymen, was equalled, as we have often been told, only by his constant attention to their interests, as well as to that of his country in general, never requested an increase of salary, but with the nine thousand dollars per annum, supported, during seven years, a dignity of character, which added dignity to the country he represented. From what we have heard of the *stile of living* of the present minister, we should have expected, least of all, the complaint that his salary was insufficient to support him. *N. Y. Gaz.*

Captain King, who arrived here yesterday, informs, that just before he sailed, three Dutch men of war arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, from the Isle of France, two of which were armed *en flute*. *ibid.*

Capt. Coleman, arrived at Nantucket, from Salem, touched at Gibraltar on his passage, and there saw a letter from Commodore Preble, informing of his having taken a very valuable Tripolitan ship, and another prize, with 30 gentlemen and as many ladies, on a party of pleasure. With these, it was expected, he would be able to exchange the officers of the Philadelphia frigate. *N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

In the debate in the British House of Commons on the 15th of March last, on the subject of the *naval defence of the country*, after the lengthy speeches of Messrs. Pitt, Tierney and Admiral Berkeley—Sir EDWARD PELLEW observed, "As I very seldom trouble the house, I hope I may be permitted to make a few observations on a subject, of which, from the professional experience I have had, I may be presumed to have some knowledge. From the debate of this night, there is one piece of information I have acquired, that the French have got upwards of a thousand vessels at Boulogne. I am glad to find that they are shut up there; we have one advantage in it—we know where they are—I wish we had any means of knowing when they intended to come out. I know this much, however, that they cannot all get out in one day, or in one night either; and when they do come out, I trust that our cockle-shells alone, as an Hon. Admiral has called a very manageable and active part of our force, will be able to give a very good account of them. Sir, I do not really see, in the arrangement of our naval defence, any thing to excite the apprehensions of even the most timid among us; on the contrary, I see every thing that may be expected from activity and perseverance, to inspire us with confidence. I see a triple naval bulwark, composed of one fleet acting on the enemy's coast, of another, consisting of heavier ships, stationed in the Downs, ready to act at a moment's notice, and a third close to the beach, capable of destroying any part of the enemy's flotilla that should escape the vigilance of the other two branches of our defence. I beg pardon for troubling the house, (*an universal cry of hear! hear!*) but accident brought me here, and I intend that my stay should be as short as possible.—(*A great laugh.*)—In respect to what has been said of building ships by contract, I must confess that I do not much admire that mode of keeping up our navy. I have seen some of them—I particularly allude to the Ajax and Achilles, that I took for Frenchmen. As to gun boats, they are the most contemptible force that can be employed: gun brigs, indeed, are of some use; but between a gun brig and a gun boat, there is almost as much difference as between a ship of the line and a frigate. I have lately seen half a dozen of them lying wrecked upon the rocks. As to the possibility of the enemy being able, in a narrow sea, to pass thro' blockading and protecting squadrons, with all that secrecy and dexterity, and by those hidden means that some worthy people expect, I really, from any thing that I have seen in the course of my professional experience, am not much disposed to concur in it. I know, Sir, and can assert with confidence, that our navy was never better supplied, and that our men were never better fed or clothed. Have we not all the enemy's ports blockaded, from Toulon to Flushing? Are we not able to cope, any where, with any force the enemy dare to send out against us?—And do we not even out number them at every one of those ports we have blockaded? It would smack a little of egotism, I fear, were I to speak of myself—(*hear! hear!*) but as a person lately having the command of six ships, I may be allowed to state to the house, how I have been supported in this command. Sir, during the time that I was stationed off Ferrol, I had ships passing from the fleet to me every three weeks or a month: and so much was the French commander shut up in that port deceived by these appearances, that he was persuaded, and I believe to this very hour, that I had twelve ships under my command; and that I had two squadrons to relieve each other, one of six inside, and another of six outside."

Messrs. Wilberforce, Fox and others followed—when the question on Mr. Pitt's motion for an official statement of the naval force, and the distribution of the services, was lost—130 to 201.

We are favoured with the following letter for publication: and we doubt not the reader will peruse it with interest, as it contains a more particular account of the developement of the late conspiracy in France, than any which we have yet seen. Knowing the source from whence it comes, and placing full reliance in the intelligence and integrity of the writer, we give it to the public with great confidence, that the statement is as correct as any information, obtained by a private gentleman would allow.

PARIS, *February* 28.

Before this can reach you, you will have heard of the plot to assassinate the First Consul, and of the different persons that have been arrested, among which *Moreau* and *Pichegru* are the most distinguished. The discovery of the plot, as related to me some time since, is curious; therefore, I will relate it to you, though I am not fond of meddling with politics, or any of the affairs of government.

The police of this country, you know, is very exact, especially in time of war. A number of suspicious characters were, from time to time, lately arrested. After interrogating them, and nothing criminal appearing against some fifteen or sixteen persons, the Grand Judge gave the list to the First Consul and proposed to liberate them. The First Consul desired the judge to call the next morning for his answer. On looking over the names, and reflecting on the report, strong suspicion arose in the mind of Bonaparte, and, when the grand judge called in the morning for the answer, he expressed doubts of their innocence. He again looked over the list, and marked the names of six persons whom he desired to be put on their trial.—Out of these *six, three* were condemned by the tribunal, to be shot. On the morning of the day of execution, one of these three desired to be heard, and he would make useful discoveries. This was regarded only as a feint to prolong his life for a day, and accordingly refused. He urged that a letter might be delivered from him to the governor of Paris, which was consented to; and in consequence of this letter the execution of this man was directed to be delayed until further orders.—The other two were shot. The Governor shewed this letter to the First Consul, who directed, that the man should be heard, and, if his discovery should be worth attending to, his execution delayed for a further time; otherwise, that it should take place the next day. The confessions of this convict led to the discovery of the whole plot, and probably have saved the life of the Consul. It would be too tedious to detail the many plans which appear to have been laid. Georges, it is certain, had lodged at the Palace, and, in the character of wood carrier, had been twice in the apartment of Madam Bonaparte. He informed, that a frigate would appear off such a place, and if such signals were made they would be answered by such as would inform whether they had other *twenty* conspirators on board; and others to inform whether they would land them or not. The signals were made and answered, that they would land as soon as the weather would permit, and probably they are taken before this. Georges has not yet been taken, but he cannot escape. There are, it is said, about *sixty* others in and about Paris; so, you see, the plot has been very extensive. Should the trial of Moreau and Pichegru be published, I will send you a copy by the first vessel for New-York or Philadelphia. I saw but little chance for peace before this; at present I see none; such attempts naturally tend to destroy them. Perhaps, however, there may be *one* chance for peace: reports are that the King of England is again attacked with insanity, and it is also said that he is dead: if so, the Prince of Wales, on coming to the throne, may make overtures for peace, and throw off the present ministers, otherwise, calculate for a war as long as England can support it.

(Ph. Gaz.)

The accounts received from Port-au Prince, by the Commodore Barry, arrived at Charleston, confirm the former statement of the dreadful situation of the unfortunate whites in that Island. On the 16th March, a horrible massacre commenced at Port-au-Prince, which was continued four days, during which, upwards of four hundred persons were killed. Dessalines had arrived there, on his way to St. Domingo, against which he was determined to bring all his forces; but, as he expressed himself, would leave no whites in his rear.

(Ibid.)

Peace between Randolph and Alston.—The origin and progress of a war cannot be more interesting to a benevolent mind, one might suppose, than the treaty by which was is concluded. The public have already been told of the manner in which the quarrel between the above couple of fellow democrats in Congress broke out and proceeded. They may not therefore be indifferent to the history of its termination; and perhaps it is our duty to one of the belligerent parties, at least to give this history. A little time before Congress rose Mr Alston went to a gentleman to borrow the "Frederick-Town Herald" in which mention was made a second time of the particulars in his rencounter with Mr. Randolph. Having reard the article Mr. Alston observed, that "the paper treated him very ill." The answer was—"In what respect? If the account here given is not true, why don't you publish?" He replied that his "friends had advised him not to publish, but (said he) don't they know that Mr. Randolph has made *concessions?*"—Now, this we did not know before, and therefore could not possibly have included it in our statement. Indeed Mr. Alston must be sensible that there was no injustice whatever done him on our part, because that statement did not pretend to relate more than certain notorious facts in the begining of the busines, nor was any thing alledged as to its ending. But as he seemed to think a knowledge of this would now redound to his credit, we are perfectly well disposed to gratify him, and have therefore duly enquired into the nature of those "*concessions*" made to him by Mr. Randolph, so that the reader may "command a view of the whole ground." The result is this:—Sometime after the arrest in the city, and while it was supposed that the Challenger was waiting with great impatience for the rising of Congress once more to call his adversary to the field, Mr. Alston full of the olive branch of peace went up into Mr. Randolph's room (where it is reported his uncle Mr. Macon the Speaker was also present) and then and there stated to Mr. Randolph, that it was very disagreable to be living together on the terms they then were, that it was not his intention to offend Mr. Randolph in what he had said on the day the other attacked him, or words to that effect. To which Mr. Randolph replied, "If that is the case, I am sorry I *chastised* you so severely." And so they shook hands. Mr. Alston was satisfied—Harmony restored—Powder and ball saved—and as of old—*Ira Amantium redintegratio est amoris*—The quarrel of lovers is the mere renewal of love.

And this, verily is what Mr. Alston calls "*concessions*" from Mr. Randolph. We congratulate the gentleman on the philosophy of his temper, and the pertinency of his language. We only advise him not to use the word "*Concessions*" in the hearing of Mr. Randolph, because if he should it is very probable little David would sling more glasses at his head and put his face in another wine bath, and then there would only be all the trouble of making friends to go over again. On the whole this transaction is nearly of a piece with a hundred other circumstances in the conduct between Mr. Randolph and his party, observable every day in the late sitting of Congress, all calculated to convince us that the puny Great Man understands the Spaniel disposition of his followers much better than those who conceived that he must lose ground among them by his insulting and arbitrary violence. The fact is, though no Solomon himself, this young Virginian has certainly talents enough to place him far above that mass of ignorance and ignomy, which he knows very well his gentry in Congress consists of with scarcely an exception to put him in danger of a rival or competitor. They secretly hate and fear, alternately abuse and obey him.—And this remark applies generally. In concluding the Life of the unfortunate Poet Savage his great biographer urges the following impressive reflection—"Nor will any wise man presume to say' "Had I been in Savage's condition, I should have lived or written better than Savage." So we may add, from a proper estimate of the Ministerial Body:—Nor will any wise man among them presume to say, "Had I been in Alston's condition, I should have battled or got *concessions* better than Alston."

F. T Herald.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris, to his Friend in Virginia, dated December 15th, 1803.

"I reached this place on the twelfth day after my departure from Montpellier. The city of Nismes, so celebrated by travellers for its antiquities, detained me two days. They are the most astonishing remains of antiquity I ever beheld. Nothing can equal the appearance of the Roman Amphitheatres—they may be ranked amongst the most magnificient edifices which those wonderful people have constructed. Their solidity, their grandeur, and ingenius distribution of their parts, render them ever worthy of admiration. The Amphitheatre, the Temples of Diana, Apollo, of Isis, &c.—The statutes and Roman baths, have all escaped the fury of wars, and the destructive hand of time; and are in a state of preservation greatly superior to those even of Italy.

"From Nismes to Lyons, I was delighted with the [illegible] scenery which every part of the country [illegible] my view. All that part of France [illegible] a Roman colony, every town or village through which I passed, presented some monument of Roman antiquity. The situation of Lyons so interested me, that I remained three days in that city to view its site, manufactories, and other curiosities. Placed between the rivers Rhone and Scoane, its situation in a commercial point of view could not be more happy. In the centre of all the routes which form the communication between Spain, Italy and Germany, on the borders of two rivers which procure to it the facility of receiving from an immense distance, the riches of foreign countries, and of easily transporting its own, it enjoys advantages which few others can boast; its climate is salubrious, being free from those extremes of heat and cold which the more northern cities of France are subject to.—From the summit of the hill which overlooks the city, the perspective, is picturesque and magnificient:—at a single *coup d'œl*, you view the entire situation of the city, the two rivers which water it, and an immense plain which is bounded by the Alps, continually covered with snow; the junction of the Rhone and the Scoane, and just below it, the place so celebrated for the passage of Hannibal, when he brought his numerous army out of Italy.—I had a distant view of Mont Blanc and the Pyrances—the former I had seen when at the ruins of Carthage.

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"I have seen the First Consul several times, since my arrival here. Yesterday was the grand review—from fifteen to twenty thousand of the finest troops I ever beheld, were on the parade.—The richness of their dress, and the great variety which appeared, had an effect the most splendid and brilliant I ever beheld. The First Consul commanded in person, and reviewed the troops with the strictest scrutiny.—Their discipline is very superior, and better than any that I have yet seen in France.

"*Our Treaty has just arrived with the President's Speech—they are spoken of with rapture here by almost every person.*

A naval officer (Lieutenant Gadsden) arrived at Charleston, N. C. on Tuesday evening the 17th ult. from Washington, with orders to open a rendeavous for the purpose of raising seamen to man a squadron, which it is the intention of government to send up the Mediterranean to punish the piratical barbarians of Tripoli, for the insult offered to our flag, and to every injured and afflicted fellow-citizens.

INVASION.

The Courier de Londres, of Tuesday, under the the head of Paris, contains the following letters, which, it says, have excited a great sensation in the military circles.

General Moreau to Lieutenant General Duroc.

Paris, September 8.

General,

I have recieved the letter which you have done me the honor to write to me, in the name of the first consul, offering me a command in the expedition against England. I thought that my opinion of that enterprize was sufficiently known to have saved me from the unpleasantness, of rejecting such a proposition. I shall, however, answer with the frankness of a soldier, who can explain himself the more easily, without reserve, upon the present occasion, as he has given some proofs of courage, and done his country some important services: and besides, general, I consider your letter as being rather intended to sound my intentions, than as transmitting to me orders. I have never been the advocate of maritime expeditions, particularly since I have seen the remnant of our marine, and the choice of our armies, swallowed up in them with astonishing rapidity. I think that, in forming enterprizes, the issue of which is very uncertain, and the resul of which may give a fatal blow to the government which conceives them, and to the nation which seconds them, one ought to be forced to them by circumstances so imperious, that the safety and honor of the state would be comprised, if one should make a retrograde step that should discover weakness or irresolution.

But I do not see that the present circumstances obliges us to risk, against a thousand unfavorable chances, the greater part of our land forces; and that regenerating marine, which is beginning to be created, as it were, by magic, by an enthusiastic and industrious people. I have asked myself, when I saw the considerable armaments that were making for the re-occupation or acquisition of our colonies, whether the peace were so solid that we should hope to be able to preserve what we had recovered or acquired, and if the restoration of our commerce were so necessary or so certain, that we ought to employ in it so much treasure and so many soldiers. Let the first consul permit a soldier, who feels a lively attachment to his old companions in arms, to express here some regret for the unfortunate events in the too bold combinations which have destroyed so great a number of them. This regret will explain to him my present opinion of the expedition that is preparing, and my refusal to take in part the direction of it. We had the best army in Europe, the best means for recruiting our forces, weakened by eleven years of war. In its place we have now corps almost entirely composed of conscripts, among whom we no longer observe veteran soldiers; but like those ruins which attest the grandeur and magnificence of those edifices which time has overthrown.

At present, if we may judge from the immense preparations that are making, from the concentration of our forces, upon points near the coast, recollecting the declarations made by government, and the reports which it accredits, the business in hand is nothing less than a desperate enterprize, the improbable success of which would be the ruin of England, but whose almost certain result will weaken us as a continental power, and be our total destruction as a maratime nation. I may be permitted to ask, upon seeing interests of such great magnitude hazarded or compromised, whether we were in a situation so critical with respect to England that we were obliged to swear its destruction, and to prepare our own ruin. We were powerful and respected upon the continent; we directed (with too much impetuosity perhaps) all its political transactions: we were safe from the power of the English navy, and for a long time, no doubt, above the intrigues of the ministers of England: and it is in this situation truly strong, energetic and imposing, that we attempt an enterprize which could only be excused by a despair that left us no choice of measures. I am far from disapproving of the enthusiasm excited in the nation against a nation eternally its rival, and almost always its enemy, from blaming the encomiums and the sacrifices which it inspires; but I think that the action of government ought to confine itself to the developement of these dispositions for the purpose of preparing, through it, for the restoration of our marine; but to go farther, to devote to such great perils, our armies still in the labor of their reorganization; this, general, be assured, is to expose us to be assailed by those continental powers who are jealous of us, and have their eye upon us. This is to place us in the disastrous circumstances, from which we were only extricated by the miracle that brought back Bonaparte from Egypt, and made him triumph on the 18th Brumaire. May I now be permitted, general, to make an observation which a wise and regular government is worthy to hear and appreciate; but which I should not have hazarded in the time of disorder and anarchy, when the law of nations was scarcely more respected among us than the liberty of individuals. We are told every day that we are restored to civilization, that we are replaced in the first rank of social order, and yet an expedition is announced worthy in its principles of those unsettled colonies who contend with their neighbors for enjoyment which they do not find at home, or of those savage hordes who see, in the end of war, nothing but the booty which they may acquire, and in its result the total annihilation of the adverse horde.

Such, however, are the strange ideas that have been propagated among the soldiers to excite them to obtain, from their cupidity, a devotion expected in vain from real courage. I do not pretend here to discuss the rights of conquest, not to examine whether they can be extended in proportion to the perils which have been run to obtain them; but is it polite to announce before hand every thing that is meant to be derived from it? Is it fit to present it to the eyes of those who are to undertake it, only as a vast scene of pillage and assassination? It is, no doubt, contrary to the intentions of the First Consul that such means should be employed to corrupt the minds of our brave warriors, and to substitute the love of gain for the honor of glory; but it is to you, general, I confide the honorable task of illustrating to him these intrigues, and telling him how much they affict military men, who are faithful to the laws of honor. They all see, as I do, with inquietude, that every day is suffered to depress that spirit which in the early period of our military glory had no other impulse but the thirst of glory, the love of the country. I might almost say the enthusiasm of liberty, and surely that spirit will not revive, in which nothing is demanded of them but a blind temerity, in which nothing is is prescribed to them but the abuse of victory. I speak with liberty, with confidence; and I do not think it a proof of courage. It would be shewing a want of esteem for the head of the government to see any danger in telling him what is just and true.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Lieutenant General Duroc to General Moreau.

One o'clock in the morning.

MY COMRADE,

I have laid before the First Consul the letter which you

have done me the honor to write to me, the 8th instant.—It is with pain that I send it back to you with his orders. The General First Consul charges me to inform you that he does not recognize in it the language of a Frenchman, nor the character of a distinguished soldier. He has sent it back to you for the purpose, that by destroying this evidence of an error which he wishes to forget, you may be sure that it will never be made use of to tarnish your glory, nor to impeach your intentions. The Gen. First Consul orders me to acquaint you, that he wishes to have some conversation with you in private, the 25th inst.

I am, with respect, your comrade,

DUROC.

NEW-YORK, May 1.

FROM EUROPE.

The eastern mail of this day furnishes the following foreign intelligence.

PARIS, Feb. 21.

ABOUT THE CONSPIRACY!

The conspiracy lately discovered was much more dangerous than was at first supposed. We are assured that 150 men were to assume the uniform of guides, to seize Bonaparte at Malmaison, while he was hunting, or wherever else he might be to be found, and carry him off into a foreign country. The uniforms were discovered in consequence of the information of one of the conspirators of the name of Grell, who is now in confinement in the temple. The chief of the Chouans, Georges, only escaped by a quarter of an hour. He had slept in the village of Taverny, in the valley of Montmorency, in the cottage of a peasant, and his bed was found still warm. In consequence of the information of the above mentioned Grell, the office of the police repaired to the mistress of an inn here. The sign of the conspirators was an English piece of gold. She pretended not to understand the sign; at length they drew off her glove, and found in it a similar piece of English gold. They then opened her commode, and found in a letter, directing her, on a day specified, to carry to a certain house in the Rue de Burgeoine au Marois, 20 bottles of wine, and to ring so many timts at the door. The officers of the police took the 20 bottles, and repaired to the house appointed, where they rang as many times as the letter directed, and found there a number of persons assembled, who defended themselves in a very desperate manner. A pistol was fired, which, however, hurt no person. Among those arrested, were Jean Marie, a confidant of Georges, and a notorious robber, one Victor, who had been concerned in the plot of the 3d of Nivose, and the cook of Georges Fourteen of the foreigners who have lately arrived on the coast have been likewise arrested on suspicion. The police here has taken the most active measures on this occasion.—A certain lady has been in confinement for some time, because one Hyde, who had taken part in the conspiracy of the 3d of Nivose, had lodged in her house.

The number of persons arrested in consequence of the late conspiracy, and who now are imprisoned in the temple, amount to forty. The rumour that a general visitation of the castle of the thuilleries, to find out concealed Chouans, took place the night before last, is by many regarded as unfounded. An English lady, who occupied in the wood at St. Germain a small isolated house, has not only concealed Georges in her house, but procured him lougings at Paris. The house of this lady is situated in a neighbourhood often frequented by the First Consul in his hunting parties, and has often been desired by him as a hunting lodge. The particulars of this conspiracy have been obtained from intercepted letters; the contents of which have been confirmed by several arrested accomplices.

FEBRUARY 29.

Citizens,

The law which has been published, condemns to death every individual who conceals Georges and the assassins (60) who accompany him.

They are still in Paris, wherefrom it will be impossible for them to escape, the barriers and the roads being guarded with the greatest vigilance.

Let every person make known to the police such individuals as may be liable to suspicion, who reside with them or in the neighbourhood.

Let those who have concealed them, or who may conceal them, profit of the time which the law grants them for the purpose of averting its axe, and concur in immediately purging the capital of the monsters, paid by our eternal enemies for renewing the horrors which they had before attempted to consummate by means of the infernal machine on the 3d Nivose.

Under these circumstances, the denunciations will be truly acts of public justice.

Masters of furnished houses are ordered to examine every individual they have lodged with them, and to see they have complied with the regulations of police, and that there is nothing suspicious about them.

The drivers of hackney coaches are informed, those persons make use of their carriages.

I have promised a reward to those who shall assist the police in seizing them; but the sweetest reward to a Frenchman, is the satisfaction of having done a good action to his country.

The Conncillor of State and Prefect of Police.

(Signed) DUBOIS.

TRIBUNATE.

MARCH 1.

The President announced that the deputation appointed yesterday to express to government the wish of the Tribunate, had been admitted to the First Consul. (The desire of the tribunate was, that a law for punishing with death persons who should conceal George, or any of the sixty other persons, charged with being his accomplices, should be instantly promulgated.)

Citizen Duvidal, had addressed the First Consul in the following speech:

"*Citizen First Consul—*

"The Tribunate and the Legislative Body, have adopted measures to cut the last bond of conspiracy.

"These measures would be vain, if they were not prompt. Love of (the country dictated to the Tribunate, the wish which it has expressed, for their being put into immediate execution.

"Every thing is at stake when you are in danger; it is the repose, the glory, the existence of the republic, which must be saved by saving its Chief from the attacks of crime.

"The French people have intimated to us their destinies; you owe it to them; and we require of you to take all means for preserving him, in whom concentre all their wishes, their affections, and their hopes."

The First Consul answered, that he would take the wish of the tribunate into early and serious consideration.

BERNE, Feb. 21.

The government of Schwitz, has issued a proclamation so extraordinary as to cause cousidereble sensation. It has forbidden the inhabitants of the canton, under penalty of confiscation, to lend money, alienate or mortgage the property in favor of any individual, who is not a native of the canton of Schwitz.

FRANLFORT, Feb. 24.

The disturbances which took place some time since at Cobourg, were owing to certain innovations which the minister of Saxe Cobourg, M. de Kretschemann wished to introduce. This minister published some remarks on this subject, in which the Prince Louis de Saxe Cobourg was abused. The Prince addressed a complaint of defamation against the minister, to the Imperial Chamber of Wetzlar, which pronounced against him a citation sub pœna præclusi et perpetui silentii.

The imperial city of Nurembourg has determined to cede to the King of Prussia, all the territory which it has hitherto possessed, without its walls, and which is very considerable, for a large sum of money, which, according to the plan of the Senate, will be employed to discharge the debts of the city.

Illuminatism.....Secret societies are in Germany a hydra incessantly regenerating. No sooner is one head of the monster severed, by the suppression of one association, than we are astonished to find that it ceased to exist but for a moment. The ties which unite these different bodies, which are of an immense extent, are no sooner broken than renewed. These different sects, the offsprings of illuminatism, are very much multiplied, and are, perhaps, on that account, less dangerous. Their numbers must necessarily prevent a union of opinion and intention; and their power, which is owing to their secrecy, disappears the moment when their mysteries become generally known. Mutual jealousy must likewise materially impede their plans; and it appears that the best expedient to destroy the trunk, planted by the famous Weisshaupt, is to encourage the multiplication of its branches. Sometimes it happens, however, in these countries, that these societies become sufficiently consolidated to alarm the government. Such was the case not long since at Sweden, where the king was obliged to adopt rigorous measures against Bohemann, and his numerous proselytes.—The same thing happened at Stutgard, where the elector of Wirtemberg has suppressed the *school of industry*, a secret association, which endeavored to obtain the management of the ieteriour police.

Letters from Vienna, announce, that Passawan Oglou is at present engaged in recruiting his army, and that 300 men of the garrisod of Belgrade, have deserted to him.

May 5.

In commemoration of the treaties of 1800 and 1803, between the American and French Republics, the citizens of the United States in Paris, gave a splendid feast to the American minister, which was honored with the presence of Talleyrand, Chaptal, Marbois, Dejean, Roederer, Defermond de Ternant, Petry, Generals La Fayette, and Kosciusko, and many other persons of distinction.

Of the following toasts, the first six were given by the president; the residue by the Americans who remained after the other guests had retired.

1. The French and American Republics.—May the enlightened policy which dictated to their illustrious chiefs, the treaty of the 30th April, 1803, be transmitted to their successors, and form the basis of a lasting and friendly intercouise between the two nations.

2. The convention of 1800, which removed the coolness between the two great republics of the Old and New World.—Praise to those by whom it was formed; health and happiness to the negociators.

3. The treaty of 1803, and the statesmen of both nations by whom it was negociated.—May gratitude and honor reward their services.

4. JEFFERSON, President of the United States—the distinguished philosopher and patriotic statesman.

5. BONAPARTE, the First Consul of the French Republic—whose talents in the cabinet and field have become the wonder and admiration of the world.

6. The ministers of France and the heads of the departments of the United States—In faithfully serving their own, may they continue to promote the reciprocal interests of both republics.

7. Our adopted brethren of Louisiana—May they prosper and be happy in the union of their new family.

8. The memory of the illustrious GEORGE WASHINGTON. The grave will consume his body, but time alone can entomb his virtues.

9. The memory of HANCOCK, FRANKLIN, and ADAMS, three splendid luminaries in the political world.

10. The Declaration of American Independence, the divine spark of 76 struck from the altar of 76 struck from the altar of freedom.

11. His Excellency ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON, as Member of the First Congress, and one of the sages appointed to frame the Declaration of Independence.

12. The memory of those brave Patriots who bled in the Revolutions of Amiens and France.

13. The rising Navy of America.—May it always be employed in the protection, but never in the oppression of Commerce.

14. The Fair Sex.—When they yield their charms, may they find themselves in the arms of men of honour and sentiment.

15. Commerce and Agriculture.

16. The Arts and Sciencies.

17. Generals LA FAYETTE and KOSCIUSKO, two brave heroes who fought for the Liberty of America.

Colonel James Swain presided; Col. J. Orne Mark Leavenworth, Esq: and A Vail, Esq. officiated as Vice-Presidents. The room was ornamented with the busts of BONAPARTE and Mr JEFFERSON, and with the flags of each nation entwined with a ribbon inscribed UNION.

Richmond, May 8th, 1804.

INSTANCES having appeared of attempts to obtain subscriptions to the Bank of Virginia, under authority of names having no legal capacity to give powers; and there being much reason to apprehend, from circumstances, that, during the term of holding the subscription open, abuses of various kinds will grow, to an extent exceedingly injurious to the rights of fair subscribers; and tending to an unjust monopoly, contrary to the obvious intention of the Legislature; the Commissioners of Richmond do hereby make it known, that upon any power being produced, they conceive it their duty to require satisfactory information, by oath or otherwise, of the real existence of the person appearing as principal; and of the legal capacity of such person to give the authority; also, that all authorities are filed under the responsibility of the person acting as attorney, as to the genuineness thereof on future investigation.

The Commissioners are confident, that in thus acting they are fully authorized, as a reasonable guard against imposition; and that it tends to the injury of no fair subscriber, while it removes an existing facility of obtaining numerous powers for the real benefit of others, than persons whose names appear. All powers heretofore received, will be investigated, where grounds of suspicion shall occur.

By order of the Commissioners,

E. CARRINGTON, Chairman.

For Sale,

By auction, at Lester's new wharf, on Saturday next, (the 12th May) at noon, on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months,

The Schooner ARGONAUT.

She is a staunch good vessel, in complete order, and well found, in every respect—will carry about one hundred hogsheads, sails well, and being of an easy draught of water—is well calculated for river business, as well as the coasting trade.

Bond, with approved security, will be required from the purchaser.

THOMAS TAYLOR & Co. V. M.

Richmond, May 9, 1804.

☞ Any one inclined to treat for said vessel, at private sale, will please apply to

GALLEGO, RICHARD & Co.

Stafford Gibbs,

TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his shop one door above the City Hotel, where he intends carrying on the business in all its branches. He hopes by strict attention, to merit the patronage of all those who may favor him with their custom.

Richmond, March 27, 1804. 2awtf.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the capitol in the city of Richmond, 30th September, 1803.

Between

James Jameson and Richard Cameron, surviving partners of the mercantile concern of Buchanans, Hastie and Company, Plaintiffs.

And

George Crymes and James Smith, Defendants.

THIS cause, in which the bill is taken for confessed against the defendant, James Smith, upon whom an attachment for his contempt in not answering, hath been returned executed, came on, this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, to be heard on the bills, answer of the other defendant and an exhibit, and was argued by counsel, on consideration whereof, the court doth adjudge and decree, that unless the defendants do on or before the 30th day of March next, pay unto the plaintiffs two hundred and sixty nine pounds, eleven shillings and nine pence of current money of Virginia, with interest thereupon at the rate of five per centum per annum, to be computed from the 28th day of February, one thousand seven hundred and eighty four, until payment, and the costs expended by the plaintiffs in prosecuting this suit, the defendants and their heirs and all persons claiming under George Crymes, deceased, be from thenceforth barred and foreclosed of all equity and right to redeem the tract of land and the Negro slaves, and the increase of the female, mentioned in an indenture, the exhibit aforesaid, bearing date the ninth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and seventy two, between George Crymes of the one part, and Buchanans, Hastie and Company, merchants in Glasgow, of the other part; and in case of default in the payment of the said principal money, interest and costs, at the time aforesaid, that Francis Eppes, Peter Eppes, William Cowan and George Craghead, or any two of them, after giving three weeks previous notice in one or more newspapers printed in the town of Petersburg, do expose to public sale, by auction, for ready money, the land and slaves with the increase of the female, in the said indenture mentioned—and out of the proceeds of sale, pay unto the plaintiffs their said debt, interest and costs, and the surplus, if any, after deducting the expences attending the sale, pay to the defendants, and make report thereof to the court; but liberty is reserved to the defendants to shew cause against this decree in the term next after service thereof.

Plaintiff's costs, cl'k and sh'ff's fees and tax, and fee, £ 21 42 16 66

A Copy—Teste,

P. Tinsley, C. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, March the 27th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Jameson and Richard Cameron, surviving partners of the mercantile concern of Buchanans, Hastie and Company, *Plaintiffs,*

AND

George Crymes and James Smith, *Defendants.*

ON the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, the court adjudgeth, and so directeth, that a publication of the decree pronounced in this cause the thirtieth day of September last, for eight weeks successively in one of the Richmond newspapers, be considered as the service of the said decree, as to the defendant George Crymes.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

SALES AT AUCTION.

Just Received,

And will positively be sold, without reserve, for cash, at public auction, on Monday the 14th inst. at 11 o'clock, by the subscribers, at their Vendue Office,

VELVETS, Bandannas and Canton Handkerchiefs; Checks; Fustians; Satin and Hair Ribbon; Cotton Hose; Marseilles; Sewing Silks; Nun's and colored Threads; Dimities; Nankeens; Dowlas and Hessians; a large assortment Calicoes; Cambric, tambour'd, lappet, book and jacone Muslins; Italian and colored Cambrics; a large assortment Straw Bonnets; Garden Hats; Velvet Ribbons; Ladies' extra long Silk Gloves; Ladies' white and colored Silk Hose; Madras and Romal Handkerchiefs; 6-4 and 4-4 glazed and unglazed Cambrics; India and mull-mull muslins; Manroodos, Gurrahs, and fine Humhums; Paper Hangings and Borderings; Boots and Shoes; Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres; Irish Linens and Rolls, fine and coarse; Hatts; a large assortment Pocket Books; Jewellery, and best Spanish Segars in boxes; Raisins, in boxes and casks; Window glass, by the box, and a variety of other articles, too tedious to enumerate.

—*ALSO*—

On a credit of sixty days, for approved indorsed Notes,

Antigua Rum, by the hhd; Windward Island do; Malaga Wine, in quarter casks; Holland Gin, in pipes; French Brandy, in pipes; Imperial Tea, by the chest; brown Sugar, in hhds. and barrels; green Coffee, in barrels, bags and tierces; Bar Iron, by the ton; Molasses, by the hhd; Loaf Sugar, by do; &c. &c. &c.

Prosser & Moncure, v. M.

Richmond, May 7th, 1804.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have just received, by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

WHICH are now opening, and will be sold at their usual low prices, for Cash or Country Produce.

Richmond, May 8, 1804.

United States of America, 5th Circuit, Virginia District,

November 22, 1803.

William Wilson, Plaintiff,

AGAINST

Henry Lee, and Thomas Nelson, attorney for the United States, for the Virginia district, Def'ts. } In Chancery.

THE defendant Henry Lee, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, J. BLAGROVE, D. C.

WHEREAS it does appear, from the books of the inspectors at Byrd's Ware-house, in the city of Richmond, that a Note for a hogshead of Tobacco, inspected in my name, on the 4th of February last, No. 1410. Gross 1750, Tare 150, Nett weight 1600, has been delivered to myself: and whereas I have not been in the said city of Richmond, since the inspection of said Tobacco, until the present time, nor received said Note—This is to requeft the holder of said Note to produce the same to Smith and Price, Inspectors at the said Ware-house, so that an investigation may take place; as the Tobacco, if not shipped, will not be delivered until such investigation takes place.

Robert Meriwether.

May 9th, 1804. ap.

Spring Goods.

WILLIAM TEMPLE,

Has received by the ship Rebecca, from London, and the Yorkshire, from Liverpool,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suitable to the season, which he will dispose of on the usual terms.

Richmond, May 8, 1804.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 10th day of March, 1804,

BETWEEN

Thomas Wilson, and James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman and Company, *Plaintiffs,*

AND

Christopher McConnico and Jerard McConnico, *Defendants.*

THE defendant Christopher McConnico, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their council, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, March the 10th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Henderson and Robert Fitzgerald, merchants and partners, acting under and by the firm of Henderson and Fitzgerald, *Plaintiffs,*

AND

Sarah Shields, administratrix of John Shields, and Eleazar Backus, *Defendants.*

THE defendant Sarah Shields, not having entered her appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that she is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their council, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, c. c.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Wishing to employ his capital in another way, proposes to sell, at Public Vendue, on the 23d day of May next, at the Eagle Tavern, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. the following well situated and valuable PROPERTY, within this city—viz:

FIVE LOTS, between the basin of the Canal and James river—on one of these, is a good two story dwelling house, offices and garden. On another, there is a dwelling house, offices and garden, of equal value—On another, there is a smaller dwelling house and garden—The two other Lots are finely situated on the South East side of the Hay-Market Square, upon one of which there is a good lumber house.

Also, that very commodious, finely situated, two story brick DWELLING HOUSE, with a square of four Lots, (more eligible in point of situation perhaps, than any other in the city) and completely arranged offices, on which the subscriber now resides.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is wished that those who are disposed to purchase, will previously examine the premises. The last described *Square*, will be found worthy of particular attention, since there is not another *entire* square, perhaps, to be purchased on any terms.

It is well known that property in Richmond becomes daily, more and more valuable. The rapid increase of commerce and population, the great and increasing advantages of the Canal, and the establishment of a Bank, with many other public institutions, justify the opinion, that property thus situated will continue to advance in price.

The terms of sale will be, a credit of five instalments—the first falling due six months after the day of sale, and the others to succeed at an interval of six months from each other.

Should it be agreeable for purchasers to make prompt payment, a liberal discount will be made, as it is an object to obtain shares in the Bank.

D. M. Randolph.

Richmond, 20th March, 1804. 1awtds.

Influenced by peculiar considerations, the proprietor begs leave respectfully to inform the public, that he has declined making sales of his property at vendue, as above had been proposed.

D. M RANDOLPH.

May 9, 1804.

I INTEND shortly to leave this state.

GEO: GAIRDNER.

May 7th, 1804. (3t.)

NOTICE.

The relations of a certain James Harper, late of Somerset county, Maryland, are informed that the said Harper is deceased, and without trust to inherit his estate. It is supposed that he has a brother or some relations, residing in North Carolina, to whom the estate of the said Harper belongs.

☞ *The different printers to the south, are requested to publish this notice for the information of the heirs.*

Somerset, May, 1804.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ship *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general assortment of

Merchandize,

SUITABLE to the season, which they are disposed to sell on moderate terms, for Cash, Country Produce, or, to *punctual customers*, on the usual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE calculated to store FLOUR, &c. those who may confide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are assured, that their endeavours will be used to give general, satisfaction, and their charge for storage, &c. will be reasonable.

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR, of a superior quality, for family use, kept for sale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

4439 Acres of valuable

L A N D,

IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

For Sale,

A VERY valuable tract of *LAND*, in Frederick county, Virginia, bordering with rich low ground, on the Shenandoah river, just above Berry's Ferry.

This land may be purchased all together, or in small parcels from 50 to 250 acres. The terms of payment are, one fourth on the first of January next, when possession will be given; the remainder in three equal annual payments, to carry interest from that day: approved security will be required. Apply to the subscriber, who will be in Frederick, the months of May and October next—the intermediate time in Amherst county.

Thomas Massie.

March 19th, 1804. 3m.

THE Subscriber will receive until the 14th day of next month, at the public manufactory of arms,

PROPOSALS

for furnishing the commonwealth of Virginia, for the Cavalry thereof, Six Hundred pair of HOLSTERS, and Six Hundred SWORD BELTS.

He will also receive, until the above date, Proposals for erecting a HOUSE in the city of Richmond for the preservation of public Ordnance.

JOHN CLAKE.

March 20th, 1804. tr4May

TO BE SOLD

For Ready Money,

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust, from David Ross, Esq. in order to raise the sum of 7974 dolls. 59 cents, with interest at 5 per cent. from the 12th of September, 1803, till payment—it being the balance due on the three first instalments of a debt due from the said David Ross to the trustees of James Dunlop, deceased, under a decree of the high court of chancery, and secured by deed of trust; the following LANDS, LOTS & TENEMENTS, or such part of them as may be necessary to raise the sum aforesaid, with the charges and expences of sale, an estate or plantation in Goochland, called COLES, containing by estimation, fifteen hundred acres, be the same more or less, lying on the waters of Byrd creek, and purchased by the said Ross of the representatives of James Cole, of William Cole, and of John Hughes, and adjoining the lands of Richard Adams and S. Richardson, according to its known boundaries as held by the said Ross. Also, an estate or plantation all or the greater part of which is in the county of Fluvanna, known by the name of MOUNT PROSPECT—containing, by estimation, twelve hundred acres more or less, adjoining the lands of James Quarles and Joseph Haden. Also the following lots in the town of Columbia and county of Fluvanna, to wit: Lot, No. 63, on which the ware-house is built—lot, No. 75, on which is a store now or late in the occupation of J. Forbes—and lot, No. 74, now or late in the occupation of J. Strother.

The sale will take place at John Napier's Tavern, in the town of Columbia, on Saturday the 19th day of May next—and the lands and tenements aforesaid, will be set up in that order which shall appear best to suit the purchasers, and most beneficial to the parties interested.

John Wickham,
Benj. Mosby, } *Trustees.*
Geo. Greenhow,

Richmond, 17th April, 1804.

Just Received,

And for sale by the subscribers, a large assortment of the following Articles, which will be sold very low for cash, or on a short credit for approved acceptances in Richmond—viz.

A large assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes;
A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figur'd and black;
A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens.
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols.
Black, blue, yellow and striped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons.
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Muslins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Children's Hats.
Cotton, Cassimeres and India Cotton.
Brown Holland and Durants.
Romals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

Block & Judah.

April 25th, 1804.

Ladies' Fashionable Wigs and Frizzetts,

MADE in the latest London and Paris fashions, in an elegant and superb Style, by Mrs. McKinnon, from London.

Ladies in the country will be accommodated by writing their fancy, for any particular fashion or pattern, having always the latest fashions from Europe, by directing to her shop next door to the Swan Tavern, and opposite the store of Mr. McKim. Ladies who apply soon may be accommodated, as Mrs. McKinnon proposes but a short stay.

April 27th, 1804. 1m.

(By Authority.)

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

To build an Academy in the city of Richmond.

				Dollars.
1 Prize—last drawn ticket, having a blank to its number,				20,000
1 do.				10,000
1 do.				5,000
5 do.	of	1,000	make	5,000
6 do.	of	500	——	3,000
10 do.	of	200	——	2,000
20 do.	of	100	——	2,000
100 do.	of	50	——	5,000
250 do.	of	30	——	7,500
420 do.	of	25	——	10,500
1,500 do.	of	20	——	30,000
3,000 do.	of	15	——	45,000
1 first drawn ticket after 1,000, having a blank to its number,				250
1 do.	after	2,000	do.	250
1 do.	after	3,000	do.	250
1 do.	after	4,000	do.	250
1 do.	after	5,000	do.	300
1 do.	after	6,000	do.	500
1 do.	after	8,000	do.	500
1 do.	after	10,000	do.	500
1 do.	after	12,000	do.	500
1 do.	after	13,000	do.	500
1 do.	after	14,000	do.	1,000
5,325 Prizes,				150,000
9,675 Blanks—not two to a Prize.				
15,000 Tickets at 10 Dollars each,				150,000

N. B.—Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This Lottery has been authorized by the Legislature of Virginia, for the laudable purpose of erecting a seminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this state. With this view it is contemplated to raise 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the Lottery. Citizens of the first respectability have been selected as trustees, and they have pledged themselves to use their utmost exertions to carry it into effect. The scheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for some very large prizes, whilst the proportion of prizes to blanks, is so great as to invite the friends of the intended institution to partake of the lottery, with little risk of their becoming losers. The treasurer of the state is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above considerations will induce a rapid sale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the second Monday in December next.

Richmond, January 31, 1804. tf.

*** TICKETS to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. John Brockenbrough, jun. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleasants, jun. and William Prichard.

Valuable Lands for Sale,

In King and Queen county,

CONTAINING about two thousand acres, lying on Poropotank creek 4 and within two or three miles of York river. This land is well timbered and adapted to the growth of Indian corn, wheat, tobacco, &c. Any person desirous of purchasing the whole or any part of the said tract, may know the terms by applying to Major James Baytop, or to the subscriber living in Gloucester county.

John Beverly Whiting.

April 17, 1804. 5tp

Advertisement.

WILL be sold, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 26th May next, at James Hazelgrove's tavern in the county of Hanover,

Two likely Negro Men,

on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security. The said Negroes are to be sold in compliance with a decree of Hanover court, bearing date the 22d day of February, 1804. Woodfin, &c against John A. Richardson, executor of John Richardson, dec.—by

The Commissioners.

April 24th, 1804.

NOTICE,

To the Stockholders of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

WHEREAS, under the present act of incorporation of this company, the Directors do not conceive themselves at liberty to extend their insurances to Houses, Goods and Household Furniture, against FIRE, and believing it would be greatly to the benefit of the Company to make such insurances: The President and Directors of the said Marine Insurance Company have therefore determined to call a meeting of the said Stockholders, to be held on the second Tuesday in June next, at the Court-House in Alexandria, to consider of a proposition then to be laid before them, of petitioning Congress at their next meeting, to engraft an additional clause on their present charter, authorising them to insure houses, household furniture and goods, wares and merchandize against Fire.

By Order of the President and Directors.

J. B. Nickolls, Sec'ry.

Insurance Office, April 24, 1804.

Form of a Power to Vote by Proxy.

I, ——, do hereby empower —— for me and in my name, to attend a meeting of the Stockholders of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, to be held in Alexandria aforesaid, on the second Tuesday in June next, and for me, and in my name, to agree or disagree to the proposition of extending insurance to houses, household furniture, and goods, wares, and merchandize, as shall appear most adviseble.

To be be subscribed by two witnesses.

April 24. tp12J.

The business heretofore carried on under the firm of ROBERT POLLOK & Co. in this place, will from the first of April next be conducted under that of POLLOK, TREDWAY & Co.

Manchester, March 28, 1804.

William M'Cay,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

Main-street—Richmond,

TAKES this method to inform the Public, that he has just received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and General assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches,

among which are elegant repeating Watches; Ladies' Gold do. Also, an elegant assortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, Watch Maker's Tools and Materials, &c. He has likewise a few good CLOCKS for sale—all of which he offers to dispose of on as reasonable terms, for cash, as they can be purchased in any part of the United States.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his residence in this city.

*** CLOCKS and WATCHES repaired on the shortest notice.

Richmond, April 14th, 1804. ep8w.

The Public

ARE hereby informed, that the subscriber is prepared with an excellent SEINE, which will be employed the whole of this season, at the well known Shad and Herring Fishery at Varina, twelve miles below Richmond. The road that leads to this Fishery is plainer and better, than the road leading to any other Fishery on James river below this city. His prices for fish will be as follow; thirty-three shillings and four pence per hundred for Shad, or six pence a peace for a smaller quantity. For Herrings, twenty shillings per thousand. He will keep a regular supply of salt and barrels for the accommodation of those that may be disposed to purchase fish by the quantity.

Moses Bates.

Henrico, March 20th, 1804. tf.

BY virtue of a deed of trust made to the subscriber by Philip Taliaferro, dec. of the county of Gloucester, for the payment of certain debts therein specified, will be sold on Friday the 25th day of May next, for ready money, on the premises, an undivided three fourths of

A Tract of Land,

called Etrix Banks, the whole of which tract is four hundred acres, lying on York-River, in the county of Gloucester beautifully situated, subject to the claim of Mrs. E. Taliaferro.

WM. JONES, Trustee.

April 20, 1804.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from Mr. Andrew Scott's of Chesterfield, about the first of November last, JIM, a Negro man I purchased of one of the legatees of the late Andrew Scott. Jim is a small fellow, of a yellow complexion, about thirty years of age, is well known in the neighbourhood of Messrs. James and Andrew Scott, where he was raised, and where he is frequently seen; has a wife in the same neighborhood, the property of Mrs. Winfrey. The above reward will be paid by captain William Austin of Richmond, on the delivery of said slave in the Richmond jail, accompanied with Mr. James Scott's certificate, certifying the said slave to be the same I purchased of Mr. Thomas Scruggs.

WILLIAM MITCHELL.

Liberty, 8th *April*, 1804.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 2442 Acres of Land, lying on Roanoke River, in the county of Mecklenburg, and generally known by the name of the Occoneechee.

The uncommon fertility of this Tract of Land, and its advantageous situation, by which it is convenient to the improving navigation of the River, together with the liberal credit, on which it is to be sold, must make it a very important object to those who are inclined to purchase Lands. The quantity of low-grounds in the Occoneechee Island, which is separated from the main-land by a small and narrow stream, is 364 Acres, and on the main-land adjoining, about 150 Acres, all of which is of excellent quality. By far the greater part of the remainder of the tract is very rich, being well adapted to the cultivation of tobacco, corn, wheat &c. A large proportion is in woods, and heavily timbered. The whole tract is at present divided into three tenements, leased to several tenants, whose leases will expire in three years from the first day of January next. The tenements are in a tolerably good state of improvement, and the rent amounts to 114l. per annum. The subscriber will sell the whole together, or either of those tenements separately, as may best suit the purchasers. The terms of sale are one sixth part of the money to be paid on the first day of January next, and the balance in five equal annual payments, bonds and good security being given, and the punctuality of payment ensured by deeds of trust on the land. On the Occoneechee Island, and at the end of Baker's Island, opposite to it, are two fisheries, belonging to the subscriber, and to be sold with the land, which have been accounted the best on the River, and with the labour of a few hands a short time, might now be made valuable. A farther description of this land and its improvements is supposed to be unnecessary, as persons desirous of purchasing will naturally chuse to view it, and judge for themselves.

If the whole tract, or any of the tenements should not be disposed of by private contract before the 17th day of September next, it will be sold on that day, being the 3d Monday in the month, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, at the store of Wm. Birchett, & Co. adjacent to the premises, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the terms above mentioned. An accurate plot of the land will be shewn, and unexceptionable titles made to the purchasers by

WM. MUNFORD

Richland, Mecklenburg County, April 11th, 1804. tf.

TO BE LET,

On building leases, three beautiful, airy and elevated situations for Dwelling Houses. To any gentleman in the mercantile line, or other occupation, who wishes a pleasant and agreeable residence for his family, either of these sites would be truly desirable, as they are contiguous to the scene of active business, while they are at the same time removed from the dust and noise of the city. Enquire at the office of this Gazette.

April 23, 1804.

☞ An experienced, sober and attentive GARDENER will hear of an advantageous situation, on application as above.—None of opposite character need apply.

Blank Bonds

For sale at this office.

Sales at Auction,

TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT.

WILL be sold by the subscribers, on Tuesday the 15th instant, (positively without reserve) for notes with approved security, at ninety days, the following Articles:

14 *hhds. brown Sugar.*
5 *Barrels,* } *Pimento.*
5 *Bags,* }
4 *Cases 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen.*
1 *ditto Pullicat Handkerchiefs.*
4 *Bales India Cottons.*
2 *ditto British Oznaburgs.*
5 *Cases gentlemen's best London Hats.*
1 *ditto ladies' Straw Bonnets.*
5 *pieces French Cambrick.*
40 *doz. Kid Gloves.*
2 *Cases Writing and Printing Paper.*
20 *Boxes China.*

THOMAS TAYLOR & Co. v. m.

Richmond, May 1, 1804 tds.

The Subscriber,

Intending to leave this state for a short time, and having on hand a valuable stock of

CONSIGNED GOODS,

WHICH he is directed to close sales of,—the same will be sold at public auction, at his store on the Main-street, by Prosser and Moncure, on Wednesday the 9th May, ensuing, at 11 o'clock, on a credit of four months for all sums above twenty dollars, for approved indorsed notes, viz:

23 *hhds. brown Sugar, of superior quality.*
6 — *green Coffee.*
2 *Tons German Steel.*
400 *Pieces India Cotton.*
27 — *best Ticklenburg.*
25 *doz. ½lb. and 1lb. Bottles Snuff.*
3 *Boxes Castile Soap.*
7 *Pieces Sheeting.*
600 *Demijohns.*
25 *Pieces Linen Checks.*
10 — *Flanders Sail Duck.*
17 *Setts Damask Table Cloths and Napkins.*
Bandannos, Nankeens, Lustrings, Sewing Silks, &c. &c.

Samuel Myers.

Richmond, April 30, 1804. tds.

M. & B. Myers,

(Next door to Messrs. Mitchell & Gairdner's)

Have received a handsome assortment of

FASHIONABLE GOODS—

Amongst which, are some very elegant

Laced Muslins and Cambricks; 6-4 Cambrick Dimities; plain and figured India and Mull-mull Muslins; 7-8 Calicoes, 9-8 Chintzes, and printed Cambricks; white Thread and parinet laces; Lace Veils; Footings and Edgings; wide black Lace; Florence Silks, expressly adapted for Summer wear; Lustrings; Mantuas and Pelongs; white and colored extra Kid, Silk, Lace and Picnic Gloves and Mitts; Ladies' and Gentlemens' Silk and Cotton Hose; Mens' Fine Shoes; a large supply of ladies spangled and plain Morocco and kid do. Gown and Bonnett Trimmings, &c. &c.

An assortment of

DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS,

And hollow Glass Ware.—Also, French Cordials; Syrup Punch; Essence de Cologne, &c.—All of which, they are disposed to sell at very low prices for CASH.

May 4, 1804. ep2w

WHEREAS the extraordinary losses by Fire, which have taken place, particularly the late Fire at Norfolk, which is believed to have been more extensive and injurious than any one which has ever happened in America, and by the payment of which, and to comply with the acts of Incorporation of the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on Buildings of the State Virginia, it becomes necessary and expedient in the opinion of the Board of Directors of the said society, to replenish the Funds, and that a repartition among the whole of the persons insured, previous to the twenty-third day of February last, shall be made.—That the Members of the said Society should pay their Quotas agreeably to the acts of the General Assembly, and the Constitution, Rules and Regulations made in pursuance thereof. Each Individual whose property is insured as aforesaid, is hereby NOTIFIED and REQUIRED TO PAY each his respective QUOTA—that is, the sum of one hundred dollars on every hundred dollars of his premium and tax on his respective buildings, and in that ratio—or in other words, a full Quota; to wit; the sum as expressed in each policy; which payment is to be made to the Cashier General of the said society (Mr. William West) at Richmond, on or before the first day of August next,

The payment hereby required, when made, will reinstate the Funds again, according to the intention of the said acts and the principles of the institution; and it is no small consolation to say with truth that the society will thereby be enabled to meet any future accident as fully as if no loss had ever been sustained by it.

It is unnecessary to enlarge on the necessity of payment being made pointedly to the day. Prudence, justice and humanity, all calling loud for punctuality, particularly, when it is recollected that the act of incorporation has the following clause:—"Whensoever any person or persons shall neglect to pay such quotas, the assurance to him made, shall cease and discontinue from the day on which they become due, until paid."——In addition to which, compulsory means, may also be resorted to, which will be expensive to the insurers, and painful to the direction.

It is worthy the attention of all interested to recollect, that as the exact amount of every person's Quota, is stated in his policy, he can be at no loss to understand precisely the sum now called for by the present requisition.

WILLIAM FOUSHEE, President M. A. S.

Richmond, General Office of Assurance, April 23d, 1804.

William McElligott,

TAYLOR,

THANKFUL for the great encouragement he has met with in his line since he commenced business in this city, takes this method to inform his friends and customers, that he has removed his shop to the second story of the house, lately the office of the Examiner, on the main street, near the centre of the city, and nearly opposite Robert Gamble and Son, where the business will be carried on by himself and Mr. Williamson N. Bean, in company, under the firm of

McElligott & Bean,

who have provided themselves with hands sufficient to carry on the business extensively, and as they have taken great pains to acquire the latest fashions, they hope, from due attention, to merit encouragement.

Richmond, April 24th, 1804. 2w